

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號二月一十年三十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1883.

日三初月十一年未癸

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GLODDE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & CO., 37, Watbroke, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & FRANCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MESSRS. A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Section, Queloz & Co. Amherst, Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Flockton, Heron & Co., Shanghai, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Walsh, Yokohama, Lane, Crawford & Co. & Co.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000. INSTALMENT RECEIVED ON 926,765.62 NEW SHARES, \$5,926,765.62

RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000. INSTALMENT OF PREMIUM PAID ON NEW SHARES, \$98,336.43

\$3,198,336.43

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.—Chairman—W.M. REINHOLD, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W.S. YOUNG, Esq. H.L. DALYMPLE, A.P. McEWEN, Esq. Esq. A. McIVER, Esq. W.H. FORBES, Esq. F.D. SASSON, Esq. A. GUNZOW, Esq. M.E. SAMSON, Esq. Hon. F.B. JOHNSON.

CHIEF MANAGER.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER.—EVAN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.—ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.—Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, August 25, 1883.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & CO. will conduct our Business at this port and all Correspondence should be addressed to them.

Messrs. RUSSELL & CO. will also Act as Agents at this port for our Line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO. Hongkong, August 1, 1883.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has resumed Charge as SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. EDE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, October 29, 1883.

Intimations.

A GENTLEMAN who has had long and varied EXPERIENCE in COMMERCIAL BUSINESS and quite competent to take charge of BOOKS, CASH, Correspondence, or the GENERAL MANAGEMENT of an Office—is open to a re-employment in China, at the end of the year. Unexceptionable References.—Address "DELTA," Post Office, Amy. October 23, 1883. no23

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE THIRD GALL of £10 Sterling per SHARE on the 20,000 SHARES, NEW ISSUE of this CORPORATION, will fall due on the 20th SEPTEMBER CURRENT, in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Existing SHAREHOLDERS entitled to NEW SHARES, are requested to Pay, at the respective Offices, the above Call or its equivalent in the CURRENCY of the above-mentioned places.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are being issued in Exchange for the 1st Call Receipts, which are to be surrendered to the Bank.

Holders of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES, when paying this Call, will please send name to this Office to be endorsed.

The Rate of Exchange for Hongkong is fixed at 3/- 7d. or \$54.70 per Share.

Interest at the Rate of 7 1/2 per Annum will be Charged on Calls unpaid on the 30th SEPTEMBER.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 19, 1883.

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A Second and Final BONUS of FIVE per cent. on Contributions, and a DIVIDEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-NINE CENTS per Share for the year 1883, will be Payable on MONDAY, the 23rd INSTANT.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the OFFICE of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, October 22, 1883.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for passing the Company's Steamers through the Suez Canal in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in EGYPT. The Homeward Mails are now being landed at VENICE, but the QUARANTINE which is still imposed at this and all other CONTINENTAL Ports prevents the landing of Passengers, and those travelling by the Company's Steamers are advised to remain on board the Vessel which calls at MARESHALLS *en route*, stopping a few hours only to discharge Cargo, and proceed in her direct to LONDON, thus avoiding all QUARANTINE delays and inconveniences.

The Passages of the Steamers will be accelerated, and they will not call at MALTA or GIBRALTAR.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 6, 1883.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in Order that the PROPORTION OF PROFIT for that year to be Paid as BONUS to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 1, 1883. del1

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

RATES TO LONDON.—P. O., M.M. O.S.S. and Gens. Subject @ 5% Dis.

TO and Silk from H.K. 1 Other Merchandise from Hongkong. 21a. 16s.

Tea and Silk from Canton (transhipment at H.K.) 21a. 16s.

Other Merchandise from Canton (transhipment at Hongkong). 16s.

Goods for New York via Suez Canal, 1/2 over rates to London.

Goods for New York via Suez Canal, transhipment in London, 1/2 over rates to London.

Silk for Marseilles, 1/2 under rates to London.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, B. & F. M. Inc. Co., Ltd.

MARINE INSURANCE, PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

THE Undersigned will return to each Insurer through him 33 1/3% of any profit there may be on his account for the 12 months ending the 30th April in each year. In the first settlement, only transactions initiated between this date and the 30th April next will be included.

The settlement will be made so soon as the Risks covered in each period have run off, and will be based on the difference between Net Premiums received, and Losses and Claims paid.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, B. & F. M. Inc. Co., Ltd.

MEALS & REFRESHMENTS AT ALL HOURS.

TIFFIN ROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, AND READING ROOM.

N.B.—NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR THE USE OF READING AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARD and LODGING can be made by applying to

Mrs. P. SMITH, On the Premises, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, October 18, 1883. no18

A GOOD BOOKKEEPER, who has a few spare hours in the early morning, would be glad to take charge of a Set of Accounts. Terms very moderate.

Address "M. M. R." c/o China Mail Office.

Hongkong, August 24, 1883.

HOP SHING & Co., ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, &c., NESS IRON WORKS.

HAVING This Day commenced BUSINESS are ready to undertake work of the above Descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED ECOPMAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.

ENG. ROOM STORE, WEST POINT, Hongkong. 25th September, 1883. 25th September.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st October, the PRICE of ICE will be REDUCED to 1/2 Cents per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 15, 1883.

Mr. Andrew Wind, News Agent, &c.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are being issued in Exchange for the 1st Call Receipts, which are to be surrendered to the Bank.

Holders of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES, when paying this Call, will please send name to this Office to be endorsed.

The Rate of Exchange for Hongkong is fixed at 3/- 7d. or \$54.70 per Share.

Interest at the Rate of 7 1/2 per Annum will be Charged on Calls unpaid on the 30th SEPTEMBER.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 19, 1883.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING

NEW GOODS:

FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS. NEW FIRE-GUARDS and COAL VASES. KEROSINE COOKING STOVES.

HINKS' "DUPLEX" TABLE LAMPS in New Design; New FOLDING LAMP SHADES, LINEN "DAGMAR" SHADES.

"SARATOGA" TRUNKS and LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS. TRAVELLING BAGS and HOLD-ALLS, DESPATCH BOXES and PORTFOLIOS.

New "SLIDER" PLAYING CARDS, "MOGULS" and "SQUEEZERS," CALL BELLS, SCRAP BOOKS, NEW OFFICE SUNDRIES.

CHRISTMAS CARDS in New Prize Designs, MENU and NAME CARDS, PORCELAIN MENU TABLETS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS and NEW CANVASES, AIR BEDS and CUSHIONS, Now OUTLET.

CHRISTY'S FELT-HATS in New Shapes and Colours. ELLWOOD'S FELT-HATS on Cork, CRICKETING CAPS and "TAM-O-SHAMMER" CAPS.

TENNIS SETS, TENNIS BATS, TENNIS BALLS, CRICKET BATS, BALL and STUMPS, GUNS and SPORTSMAN'S SUNDRIES.

COPE'S TOBACCOES. Fresh GOLDEN CLOUD, Fresh BIRDSEYE and MIXTURE, MANILA and PENANG CIGARS.

New SADDLERY, WHIPS and FLY SWITCHES, CURRY-COMBS and BRUSHES, SADDLES and SADDLE-CLOTHES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 24, 1883.

SAYLE & Co.'S SHOW-ROOMS.

NOW SHOWING EX S.S. "GLENFRUIN."

FIRST delivery of CHRISTMAS TOYS, WRITING CASES, WORK BOXES, PLUSH FRAMES, JEWEL CASES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all Colours and Sizes.

Fur-lined KID GLOVES, DRIVING GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES, and MITTS.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY suitable for the PRESENT SEASON.

FURS and FUR TRIMMINGS in great variety

TO ARRIVE PER "GLENFRUIN."

disabled—the oil has doubtless been the means of saving the ship and consequently the lives of the crew. It is as well to place such instances, when well authenticated on record. A vessel arrived here a fortnight ago in which the experience was attended with marked success. The British barque *Satara* was in the gale of the 8th October, that swept a large portion of the Coast of Japan, and on the 10th day she had her two lower topsails blown away out of the bolt-rope, and a new iron-stayail, afterwards hoisted, was immediately split. At this time the vessel made very bad weather, heavy seas in rapid succession, sweeping the deck and flooding the cabin. Captain Jenkins then determined to try the oil experiment, and three canvas bags full of oil were got over the weather side a few pds. of a assimile being given to allow the oil to escape. The rapidity with which the oil spread out to windward was astonishing, and was only equalled by the way in which the big seas one after the other, rising high and apparently about to break on the ship, were met by the oil and suddenly seemed to collapse by the contact.

It one may judge from the commercial reports recently issued by some of our Consuls in China, a solution of the vexed question of the Indian opium trade may be expected in a comparatively short time. This solution, unhappily, does not take the form desired by those philanthropists who tell us year after year that we are forcing the pernicious drug upon the people of China against their will. The Chinese show no sign of a disposition to give up the use of opium. But they are over year becoming more keenly alive to the advantages of growing their own opium instead of importing it from India. The British Consul at Amoy reports that, in spite of magisterial prohibitions, the cultivation of the drug in that district is steadily and rapidly increasing; and he gives the significant reason that the mandarins, though very active in pouncing upon the manufactured drug for purposes of taxation, make no effort to enforce their prohibitions against the growth of the poppy. The report from Ichang is still stronger. The Consul there says: "It is reported that the growth of the poppy is extending both in Szechuan and in this consular district. If so, native opium will prove a still more serious rival to the Indian drug, and may to a great extent supplant it. No Indian opium is imported here; while the Szechuan opium is sold all over the empire, and competes even at the open ports on the east coast with the Indian drug." Now we may be willing, for moral ends, that the Indian Exchequer should lose seven or eight millions of revenue; but where will be the advantage to the morality of China if the Chinese merely grow their own opium instead of buying it from India?—*St. Jane's Gazette.*

MEETING OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the members of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:—His Excellency the Governor (Sir George Bowen); Sir G. Phillips, Chief Justice; the hon. W. H. Marsh, Colonial Secretary; the hon. E. L. O'Malley, the Attorney General; the hon. A. Lister, the Colonial Treasurer; the hon. P. Ryrie; the hon. J. M. Price, the Surveyor General; the hon. F. B. Johnson, and the hon. F. Stewart, Registrar General.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

THE PROPOSED RE-CONSTRUCTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency.—Hon. gentlemen of the Legislative Council, as you are already aware, I have strongly recommended that the unofficial members of your body should be increased in number, so that the community at large may be more adequately represented in the Colonial Legislature. The official correspondence which I now lay before you, will show how far the Secretary of State for the Colonies has adopted my recommendations. You will perceive that, in the future, there will be five instead of only two unofficial members; and that two of those five will, as a general rule, be appointed on the nominations of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Bench of Justices of the Peace. I shall make the new appointments, and I shall summon the re-constructed Council to meet for the despatch of business so soon as I shall receive Her Majesty's Order in Council, giving me formal authority for this action—that is, I hope, in the course of five or six weeks from the present date. A considerable number of legislative measures and of public works, will be proposed during the ensuing session. Full information respecting these proposals, and respecting the financial condition of the Colony, will be contained in the address which I intend to open on the session. And now, my gentlemen, in taking leave of the Council as at present constituted, I desire to express my deep sense of the loyal support which I have always received from you, and of the honest which you have conferred on the Colony by your constant and enlightened attention to your public duties.

The Hon. P. Ryrie said.—Your Excellency, I think it is my duty to express to you the gratitude of the present unofficial members of this Council, and the community generally, for the efforts which have been so successfully completed in reforming this Council on the basis you propose to. I think it will be a benefit to the Colony in many ways. It will enable your Excellency to ascertain, perhaps more accurately, than was formerly the case, the belief of the various sections of the community. It will also do assistance to your Excellency in dealing with the finances. I think sometimes in the meetings of the Finance Committee that the presence of one or two members of the community outside the official circle would be of considerable advantage. In many other ways, I think the change which you have now decided to make, and for which you have the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, will be a boon to the community.

The following are the despatches referred to by the Governor:—

The Governor to the Secretary of State, Government House, Hongkong, 14th May, 1883.

My Lord.—In my despatch No. 50 of the 4th instant, I stated that it would shortly be my duty to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, certain urgently required amendments of the defects in the political constitution of this Colony, which now produce much official inconvenience and much public discontent.

2. I may mention that during the last four years I have carefully studied the proper methods of constituting the Executive and Legislative Councils in Crown Colonies, and that I recommend for adoption at Hongkong the leading principles which Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned at Mauritius and Ceylon.

3. It will, perhaps, be convenient that I should in the first place request your Lordship's attention to my reply to a recent despatch from the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong, in which I have briefly explained my views as to both the financial and the political position of this Colony. The reply was as follows:—

"Gentlemen.—I have great pleasure in receiving this despatch from the Chamber of Commerce, the most important public body in Hongkong; which is celebrated not less as a great emporium of trade, than as a Naval and Military Port of the first class. It will always be alike my duty and my pleasure to give my earnest attention to any representations which may from time to time be laid before me by gentlemen who have so large a stake in this Colony, and such a well-informed appreciation of its circumstances and requirements.

"I have listened with attention to the arguments which have now been laid before me, and I have perused with care the former letters from the Chamber of Commerce to the late Administrator of the Government on the subject of the Light-Dues.

"If I understand aright, the main argument in favour of the abolition or reduction of what is termed the "Taxation of Trade" is, that Hongkong is a Free Port, and illogical that Light, or other Port-Dues should be so levied as to produce a revenue over and above the necessary departmental expenditure. In other words, it appears to be contended that, for example, the Light-Dues should merely cover the cost of their collection, and the maintenance of the Light-houses.

"Now, Gentlemen, I am ready to admit that there is much logical force in this argument. But, unfortunately, all practical experience shows that the world never has been governed, and never will be governed by pure logic. There are manifold anomalies and inconsistencies in the fiscal system.

"The one practical question for consideration is one of which I gave my attention immediately after my arrival in this Colony. It is this: Is the revenue of Hongkong of such amount in comparison with the necessary expenditure, that the reduction of any existing tax is practicable without finding an equivalent in some new form of taxation?

"The Colonial Secretary and Auditor General (Mr. Marsh), whose accuracy and impartiality are known to all, has supplied me with the following facts and figures on this subject:

"The balance of assets is, in round numbers, \$1,150,000. Now, without taking into account the reclamation of Causeway Bay, and the widening of the Praya, which I should much like to see taken in hand as soon as possible, the Public Works already commenced, or urgently needed, such as the Water-Works, the extension of the Coal, the new Central School, the necessary repairs to the Police Barracks, and the new Water Police Station, with its appurtenances, are estimated to require, in round numbers, \$1,300,000. To this amount we must add the sanitary expenditure which is considered by Mr. Chadwick (the civil engineer recently sent out from England to report on the sanitary condition of this Colony), to be absolutely necessary to ward off the imminent danger of a severe epidemic. This expenditure is estimated at not less than \$1,200,000. It will be seen, therefore, that while the assets are only \$1,150,000, the necessary expenditure will be \$2,500,000, a sum equal to more than double the assets.

"Of course, there is the obvious alternative following the example of most Nations and Colonies, by raising a moderate charge, the whole burden of which cannot be fairly cast upon the present generation. I believe that Hongkong is the only community of importance in the world which is absolutely without a public debt. I am in my favour in favour of a loan of the character to which I have referred; but this is a question which must be decided by the Legislative Council, with the sanction of the Imperial Government."

"There is little prospect, under the circumstances stated above, of the Imperial Government sanctioning any remission of taxation. Indeed, the Secretary of State has already delivered his despatch in this matter in a Despatch (No. 170 of the 9th December, 1881) which has already been laid before the Legislative Council. It is there stated: 'Any change in the direction indicated will require careful and detailed consideration; but, at present, while there are many much needed public works still to be undertaken, I should not be ready to sanction any measure diminishing the sources of revenue.'

"Such being the broad state of the case, it would be superfluous for me to enter at present upon any minute examination of the details of all the subjects to which my attention has been directed. I may, however, observe that the proposed reduction of the Light-Dues raises a somewhat difficult and delicate question. I am advised that the Licences on Chinese Junks are regarded as an equivalent for the non-payment by them of the Light-Dues; and that if the latter are reduced it would be equitable that the former should be reduced. Now the Light-Dues and Junk Licences together produce an annual revenue of about \$42,000; and it is to be hoped that the Colony cannot afford at present to dispense with any portion of this sum.

"Again, it should be remarked that Light-Dues at Hongkong are only 1 cent per ton, 1 cent per ton, three times as much as here. At Mauritius and in other colonies these dues appear to be still higher than at Singapore. It should be remembered, moreover, that the Colony of Hongkong appears to pay an aggregate taxation less per head of its population than any other British Colony of importance.

"I refrain from going further into details at the present moment. It is obvious that, after the decision of the Imperial Government referred to above, the Governor would be justified in taking steps to reduce the reduction of taxation, without previous authority from home, even if he were more inclined to do so. But such a reduction, however difficult and logical in itself, is just within the scope of practical politics. But if the Chamber of Commerce will present a full statement of its views and wishes, I shall have much pleasure in transmitting that statement to the Colonial Office, which is sure to receive the respectful attention due to any communication emanating from so important and representative a body.

"Perhaps, however, the Chamber may prefer to see this question, and the manifold questions connected with it, submitted, in the first instance, to the deliberations of a re-constructed Legislative Council. For, in conclusion, Gentlemen, I may take this opportunity of stating that I have satisfied myself that the present constitution of the Legislative Council of this Colony is wholly inadequate for the proper discussion and settlement of our public affairs. I firmly believe that the community at large will be better represented and satisfied, if the Government will be more fully informed, and at the same time, strengthened by the weighty support of public opinion, if the Un-official element is considerably increased.

At the present moment there are really only two Un-official Members. I shall propose forthwith to Her Majesty's Government that for the future there shall be six Un-official Members; and that the system which has worked successfully in Ceylon shall be adopted also here. I mean that two of those six members should be, as a general rule, appointed on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, and our more at least on the recommendation of some other public body, such as the Bench of Justices of the Peace. One of the six Un-official Members will of course be chosen from among our Chinese fellow subjects. It will be remembered that representatives of the native communities have for many past hold seats in the Legislatures of British India, Ceylon, New Zealand, and the Straits Settlements.

(2) The position of the Chief Justice of Hongkong is exceptional, inasmuch as he is already a member of the Legislative Council. The presence of the Chief Justice in the Legislature of the Colony is bound to interfere with the ordinary work of the department, though competent to carry on its functions. But I would not recommend the disturbance of the system of the Legislative Council, unless he be specially summoned by the Governor. It is obvious, for example, that the chief clerk or chief assistant of the Treasurer, or Surveyor General, though competent to carry on its functions, would not be qualified for admission to the Executive and Legislative Councils.

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Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA,
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,
MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 6th November, 1883, at Noon, the Company's S. S. ANDYR, Commandant LOHMANN, with MAIDS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal ports of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon of 6th November.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Parcels and Patterns until 3 p.m. on the 6th November. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 25, 1883.



MITSUBISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE,
VIA INLAND SEA,
(Taking Cargo and Passengers for YOKO-HAMA and VLADIVOSTOCK.)

THE S.S. KUMAMOTO MARU, Capt. DRYMOND, due here on or about the 6th instant, will be despatched as above about SATURDAY, the 10th November.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

CARGO AND PASSENGERS for Yokohama will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamship at Kobe, and for Vladivostock at Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Praya Central, Ground Floor of Messrs. RUSSELL & CO.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1883.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, MARSEILLES,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
AND LONDON;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargos can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PRESIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steam-ship ROHILLA, Captain W. BARRATT, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on TUESDAY, the 13th November, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

For further Particulars, regarding FREIGHT AND PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bill of Lading.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for MARSEILLES.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1883.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, with the option of calling at Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the 17th November, at 3 p.m.

Connections being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcels and Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSENGERS—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a discount of 25% from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Conular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 27, 1883.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post* to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred while the correspondence was in the custody of the British Post administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters 10; Registration 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; via Galle, Letters 25; Registration 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, and the Far East.

Letters per 2 oz., 5 cents.

Post Cards, 3 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

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